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SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

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Number 5

SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

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FOREWARD

Under a series of documents exchange agreements with environmental agencies in other countries, EPA is building a collection of environmental reports issued by foreign governments and international organizations. This is the fifth in a series of Announcements of foreign documents received.

The original documents can be obtained through the Library Systems Branch (see back page for order form). More detailed English abstracts can be provided when required. Full text translations, which are expensive, should be requested only when essential for operation of EPA programs. Translation Services Requisition Form #1350-1 is used to request translations.

A computerized search system is being developed which will allow future retrieval of these summaries by:

a. country
b. subject area

air
water
noise
pesticides
radiation
solid waste management

c. type of document

legal/legislative/regulatory
management/planning
scientific/technical
socio-economic

This series, which is devoted to summaries of government reports and concentrated on the legislative, economic and social aspects, supplements foreign scientific and technical literature abstracts covered by other EPA information services:

APTIC
SWIRS
PIC
NOISE

Ultimately, EPA plans to assemble a major collection of foreign government environments documents and to develop several approaches to the dissemination of this information to EPA staff. This announcement of documents received is the first step.

Australia

Article/Source Title: "Environment Emphasized in New Quarry." Australian Mining
Date/Place of Publication: February 1972, Chippendale, NSW
Pages: 80-83 *Language:* English
Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-224

The article gives details on arrangement and operation of a new quarry on the outskirts of Melbourne in the development of which control of dust and noise were prime considerations. The equipment used in blast hole drilling is considered a big step toward noise suppression. Methods used to eliminate dust nuisances are outlined. Pollution of nearby watercourses is prevented by utilizing a closed circuit water system.

France

Article/Source Title: "Industrial Pollution, Its Prevention and Cost." Interview with M.J.P. Detrie, Director, Interprofessional Center for Study Techniques for Air Pollution. Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution)
Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris
Pages: 188-195 *Language:* French
Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-225

Mr. Detrie was placed in charge of two studies by the Ministry of Industrial Pollution: how to reduce industrial pollution and how to reduce costs. The problem of measuring pollutants has not yet been solved completely. Much research is needed for strict and precise control; the best available method is the use of opacity meters.

Graphs showing mortalities due to pollution-related illnesses for Paris and France, 1960-1970 are included. There are also maps of France showing the daily maximum and mean annual levels of SO_2 and dust particles for major cities during the 1960's and 1971.

Industrial antipollution costs are discussed.

France

Article/Source Title: "Anti-Air Pollution Activities in the Petroleum Industry." Interview with M.J. de Perthuis, General Delegate of the Union of the Chambres Syndicales de l'Industrie du Petrole. Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution)

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-226

Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris
Pages: 145-147 *Language:* French
Source Repository: LOC

In response to questions asked, M.J. de Perthuis states that a variety of measures are being taken to reduce odors and sulfur emissions from oil refineries and that site location with favorable wind conditions and chimney heights are important factors.

The petroleum industry supports the collective effort of such organs as the CITEPA (expansion not known) which provides information to the public and promotes antipollution measures. The Union des Chambres Syndicales de l'Industrie du Petrole works through various of its commissions for the improvement of its equipment and methods of exploitation to reduce pollution. Its technical service provides information on regulations concerning antipollution. A brochure "The Petroleum Industry and the Environment," was published in 1971 for the public's information.

France

Article/Source Title: "Achievements of Iron Metallurgy." Interview with M.P. Geny, President, Environment Commission, Iron Metallurgy, Technical Association. Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution)

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-227

Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris
Pages: 184-186 *Language:* French
Source Repository: LOC

Mr. Geny outlines the methods of dust extraction (dry and wet) and points out that coordination efforts in the iron metallurgy sector began in 1960 when a Water and Air Pollution Commission (known as the Environment Commission) was created.

While new installations have dust eliminating devices, modernizing existing plants is difficult and costly. A program has been instituted, in agreement with the government, to renovate plants, particularly in areas of greatest pollution, to make them conform to current regulations. A Laboratory for the Study and Control of Iron Metallurgy Environment has been established to control the industry.

France

Article/Source Title: "Documentation." Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution) *Code*_____

Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris *Control No.* SO-228

Pages: 203-230 *Language:* French

Source Repository: LOC

Included in this publication is an annotated bibliography of pollution articles and studies. The bibliography is broken down into four categories: pollutants and what they do; pollution measurements; the fight against air pollution; and legislation and its application. The names of the libraries from which copies of the items may be procured are provided.

France

Article/Source Title: "Renault's Position." Interview with M.G. de Castelet, Honorary Director, National Board of the Renault Works, Head of the Mission. Pollution Atmospherique (Air Pollution) *Code*_____ *Control No.* SO-229

Date/Place of Publication: April-June 1972, Paris

Pages: 166-168 *Language:* French

Source Repository: LOC

Mr. de Castelet reviews the antipollution regulations in Europe and the United States since 1891. He indicates the standards which must be met for sales of vehicles abroad today and notes the Renault/Peugot cooperation concerning manufacture, patents, research and recently, the comparison of emissions from various makes of automobiles.

Modifications required to meet European and American standards are listed and Renault expenditures for improving the environment are given for the years 1968 through 1972. An estimate is given for 1973.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "New Heavy Oil Desulfurization Techniques." CEER: Chemical Economy and Engineering Review

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-230

Date/Place of Publication: June 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 46-47 *Language:* English
Source Repository: LOC

Chisso Engineering is rushing development of a residual desulfurization process based on the idea of using hot water to extract sulfur. Hydrocarbons containing oxygen can be extracted with hot water and sulfur belongs to the same group as oxygen in the periodic table (Group VIa).

In an attempt to improve the hydrogenation process, a national project is being carried out at the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, using a 500-barrel-per-day test plant and a newly developed catalyst combining alumina with cobalt and molybdenum.

Unlike hydrogenation, the process being developed at Chisso extracts sulfur components taking advantage of the fact that free sulfur, hydrogen sulfide, other sulfur components, mercaptanes, thiophene and other sulfur compounds contained in heavy fuel oil dissolve in hot water at 200-300°C under 70-100 atm pressure. This process, using water only, requires no catalyst. Operating costs are said to be lower and desulfurization efficiency higher than in other processes.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Japan's Sulfur Dioxide Pollution and Ube Industries' Gasification Desulfurization Technique" by G. Nawata. CEER: Chemical Economy and Engineering Review

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-231

Date/Place of Publication: November 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 7-14 *Language:* English
Source Repository: LOC

Because Japan is expected to lag behind the Western nations for some time in replacing petroleum with other energy sources, atmospheric pollution with sulfur dioxide will remain a problem to the extent it is not dealt with. More effective desulfurization techniques are needed. In this article, Japanese energy sources which cause sulfur dioxide pollution, antipollution measures, and Ube Industries' desulfurization technique now under development are outlined. Included are diagrams of heavy-oil, flue-gas, and gasification desulfurization processes, as well as several comparison tables for the processes.

Japan *Article/Source Title:* "Reducing Sulfur Content in Fuel and Flue-Gas Desulfurization" by Kimio Hirakawa. CEER: Chemical Economy and Engineering Review *Code*_____ *Control No.* SO-232

Date/Place of Publication: May 1972, Tokyo
Pages: 17-24 *Language:* English
Source Repository: LOC

In February 1969, the Japanese Cabinet approved the "Environmental Standards Concerning Sulfur Oxides," defining in quantitative terms the administrative targets for the prevention of air pollution. The introduction of these standards provided an impetus to the Government's efforts to reduce the sulfur content in fuel oil. This article discusses the two categories for reducing sulfur contents of fuels: (1) importing low-sulfur crude oil, fuel oil, and LNG, and (2) the removal of sulfur from fuel oil and flue-gas via domestic desulfurization plants. Statistics are given concerning the sulfur content of imported crude oil, the importing of LNG, and fuel oil desulfurization.

The flue-gas desulfurization process (dry and wet) is outlined and a detailed table showing the development and application of flue-gas desulfurization techniques included. The supply and demand of by-products (sulfur, sulfuric acid, sodium sulfite, ammonium sulfate, gypsum, and sodium sulfate are described.

Netherlands *Article/Source Title:* Penalization of the Environment Due to Stench. A study of the subjective experience of the population by Dr. Louis A. Clarenburg *Code*_____ *Control No.* SO-233

Date/Place of Publication: 2 August 1972, Schiedam
Pages: 33 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

In this paper, a mathematical model is developed for use in quantitatively determining the subjective appreciation of the population living in the vicinity of a chemical industry. The study centers around the relation between odorous air pollution and health, particularly mental well-being. Penalization of the environment due to stench is defined as the percentage of the population being bothered by odorous pollution.

The model is applied to the situation in 5 areas with the results of calculations compared with the results of public polls and with complaint patterns registered by the Central Complaint Office of the Rijnmond Authority. The agreement between calculation and observation is, in the statistical sense, highly significant. Graphs, charts and tables are included.

Netherlands *See WATER (Netherlands)* -- Control No. SO-239 *Code*_____

NOISE

Australia *See AIR (Australia)* -- Control No. SO-224 *Code*_____

Bulgaria *Article/Source Title:* "Preparation of an Antinoise Bill" by Kh. Apostolov. Otechestven Front (Fatherland Front) *Code*_____

Date/Place of Publication: 14 Oct 1972, Sofiya *Control No.* SO-234

Page: 2 *Language:* Bulgarian

Source Repository: EPA

The author discusses "noise disease" (which can have physical symptoms even before hearing impairment) and the physical effects of noise on the human organism. These discussions are used as arguments for an antinoise bill which will be proposed by the end of the year. Mention is made of a three year old Antinoise Committee and the third in a series of Antinoise Weeks in Bulgaria.

Netherlands *See WATER (Netherlands)* -- Control No. SO-239 *Code*_____

PESTICIDES

France *See AIR (France)* -- Control No. SO-228 *Code*_____

RADIATION

Netherlands *See WATER (Netherlands)* -- Control No. SO-239 *Code*_____

SOLID WASTE

Japan *Article/Source Title:* "Plastics Refuse Disposal." CEER: Chemical Economy and Engineering Review *Code*_____

Date/Place of Publication: June 1971, Tokyo *Control No.* SO-235

Pages: 41-43 *Language:* English

Source Repository: LOC

The article discusses the pollution problems which arise from the expanded use of disposable plastic articles. There are figures on plastic production, disposal, and content in industrial wastes. Japan is now second only to the United States in the production of plastics. Japan's per capita plastics consumption (as shown in table) is rapidly approachin the United States and West Germany levels. The Welfare Ministry, in an attempt to avoid the concentration of waste plastics in urban refuse, is considering taking administrative measures to restrict the use of disposable containers.

Netherlands *See WATER (Netherlands)* -- Control No. SO-239 *Code*_____

Australia — *See AIR (Australia)* -- *Code*_____

Japan — *Article/Source Title:* "Water Pollution in Japan -- How to Prevent It by Flocculants" by Y. Shibahara. CEER: Chemical Economy and Engineering Review *Code*_____ *Control No.* SO-236
Date/Place of Publication: June 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 36-40 *Language:* English
Source Repository: LOC

The article, authored by the Senior Chief Chemist, Sanyo Chemical Industries, remarks on the state of water pollution in Japan and compares certain aspects with other countries of the world. The major focus is on the details of the organic flocculant wastewater treatment process. A table showing the kinds of industries causing water pollution and examples of resultant damage is included. Another table shows three types of organic flocculants (Anionic, Noionic, and Cationic), their effects, and fields of use. Almost 50% of the article is taken up with examples of cases where the organic flocculants are commercially used in the treatment of wastewater.

According to Osamu Shimomura, director of the Investment Development Bank, Japan's GNP will reach $414,000 million in 1975, of which 2%, or about $8,500 million should be invested in pollution control.

Japan — *Article/Source Title:* "Recent Developments in the Treatment of Industrial Wastewaters Containing Cadmium" by Staff Writers. CEER: Chemical Economy and Engineering Review *Code*_____ *Control No.* SO-237
Date/Place of Publication: April 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 56-59 *Language:* English
Source Repository: LOC

In this paper, the authors give a brief outline of the major processes used today in treating industrial wastewaters containing cadmium--with cadmium poisoning said to be the major cause of the so-called itai-itai disease. While the removal of cadmium from wastewater is no longer a technical problem, there is a problem in terms of the cost of necessary facilities.

Flow diagrams shown include: cadmium hydroxide precipitation; ion-exchange treatment; cadmium hydroxide sludge disposal; cadmium sulfide flotation, and; a flow sheet depicting a typical industrial installation.

Japan *Article/Source Title:* "Environmental Pollution by Waste Disposal" by E. Morozumi. CEER: Chemical Economy and Engineering Review *Code*_____ *Control No.* SO-238
Date/Place of Publication: June 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 29-35 *Language:* English
Source Repository: LOC

Because Japan reportedly neglected her environmental pollution problems for a number of years, the author believes that 7-10% of the plant and equipment investments in all Japanese industries will have to be applied toward pollution prevention. Japan, which has been using an "open-system" in disposing of waste (in contrast to the U.S. and Europe "closed-system"), with production wastes being absorbed into the natural cycle of resources, now faces a problem due to the fact that the wastes now exceed the limits of natural absorption capacity.

The article includes mention of 14 antipollution bills introduced at the 64th special session of the Diet on 8 December 1970. After discussing water treatment techniques, the author sets forth 15 special research themes on water pollution prevention techniques adopted for 1971 by the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology.

Netherlands *Article/Source Title:* Environmental Health in the Netherlands. Ministry of Public Health and Environmental Hygiene. Third revised edition *Code*_____ *Control No.* SO-239
Date/Place of Publication: March 1972, The Hague
Pages: 60 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

After a survey of the general environment of the Netherlands, the book turns to specific problems. The first of these is water: water supply, use of resources, quality control, and water pollution. Under the latter, it describes sewage disposal in the major cities, national standards and governmental organizations, and international problems arising in connection with the Rhine. The second point is air: in a similar framework such organizations as the Air Pollution Council and legal measures such as the Air Pollution Act of 1970 are discussed. Radiation pollution is presented briefly in terms of research organizations and legal measures, as are solid wastes. Foundations and legal measures against noise are also given, in particular the Public Nuisance Act which affects all the above problems. The book then proceeds to discuss problems arising from recreation and housing and the possibilities of anti-pollution training and study.

USSR

Article/Source Title: Ochistka proizvodstvennykh stochnykh vod (Purification of Industrial Waste Water) by Ya. A. Karelin et al

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-240

Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Moscow
Pages: 152 *Language:* Russian
Source Repository: EPA

The book gives general notes on wastewaters, principles of purification, methods (mechanical, physicochemical and biochemical), and installations. Some attention is paid to control and automation of purification installations. Of special interest is purification in connection with petrochemical complexes and refineries of fuel, grease, and high sulfur oil.

USSR

Article/Source Title: Ochistka stochnykh vod predpriyatiy legkoy promyshlennosti (Purification of Wastewater from Light Industry) by S.V. Yakovlev and Yu. M. Laskov

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-241

Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Moscow
Pages: 112 *Language:* Russian
Source Repository: EPA

The book discusses quantity and composition of wastewater mainly from dyeing, finishing, and tanning plants, as well as the influence of the specific pollutants from such enterprises on purification processes. Processes discussed are mechanical, chemical, biochemical, flotation, and ozonization. An individual section considers the use of sediments from such textile wastes.

USSR

Article/Source Title: Rekomendatsii po proyektirovaniyu ustroystv dlya kontrolya raskhodov i urovney na ochistnykh sooruzheniyakh kanalizatsii (Recommendations on Devices for Controlling Output and Level in Channelization Purification Installations)

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-242

Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Moscow
Pages: 54 *Language:* Russian
Source Repository: EPA

The book presents a general discussion of control of waste output, level of wastewater, sludge and sediment, and those phenomena associated with primary and secondary sedimentation tanks and aeration tanks. After the discussions, methods are explained for calculation of segmented diaphragms for uncompressed liquids, hydraulics of Venturi troughs, and various kinds of weirs. There are numerous diagrams and charts in connection with installations as well as many graphs illustrating the computational methods.

USSR

Article/Source Title: Mekhanicheskaya ochistka stochnykh vod (Mechanical Purification of Wastewater) by S. V. Yakovlev and V. I. Kapitsun
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Moscow
Pages: 197 *Language:* Russian
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-243

The book considers the constructions of various types of mechanical means for purifying wastewater and rates them. The first category deals with grills and the problems involved. Much attention is paid to sand-catchers of the horizontal, vertical, and tangential varieties (as well as aerate and hydromechanical constructions), horizontal and radial sedimentation tanks, and collecting troughs.

USSR

Article/Source Title: Materialy nauchno-tekhnicheskoy konferentsii "Progressivnyye metody ochistki prirodnykh i stochnykh vod" (Materials of the Conference "Progressive Methods of Purifying Natural and Wastewater"
Date/Place of Publication: September 1971, Moscow, Sb. 3
Pages: 138 *Language:* Russian
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-244

This volume of the materials is entitled "Avtomatizatsiya protsessov" (Automatization of Processes). It contains 26 contributions dealing with the automation of purification through chemical and biochemical means, reagents, aerators, coagulants, and ion-exchange. Specific problems considered are cyanides, chromium, copper, zinc, and organic substances. One article deals with automation of water supply.

WATER

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "Maritime Pollution: An International Problem" by Uwe Jenisch. Aussen Politik (Foreign Policy), Vol. 23, No. 2
Date/Place of Publication: Second Quarter 1972, Hamburg
Pages: 205-215 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-245

The author, of the Federal Ministry of Education and Science, attended the 2d Pacem in Maribus Conference, held on the island of Malta in the summer of 1971, where pollution of the high seas was discussed. His main thrust here is that this problem is too large to be coped with effectively at the national or regional levels and, therefore, must be dealt with on an international scale. He hopes that the U.N. Conference on Human Environment (Stockholm 1972) might be an important stage in developing the necessary cooperation.

Dr. Jenisch claims that measures taken to date at the international level are inadequate. To support his contention, he refers to a U.N. Resolution, the Geneva Corvention and a North Sea and Baltic Sea Accords. The lack of deployment at all suitable national and international organizations is discussed.

GENERAL

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Environmental Protection Costs and Fair Trade" by H. Nawata. CEER: Chemical Economy and Engineering Review
Date/Place of Publication: June 1972, Tokyo
Pages: 57-58 *Language:* English
Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-246

The article discusses the economic effects to be expected as a result of money spent on environmental protection. Effects on export prices, performance and other aspects of international trade are considered. There are remarks on environmental standards.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Industrial Development and Environmental Problems" by R. Kiyoura. CEER: Chemical Economy and Engineering Review

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-247

Date/Place of Publication: June 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 16-23, 28 *Language:* English
Source Repository: LOC

The author, a professor at Tokyo Institute of Technology, discusses first the value clash between GNP and environmental quality in Japan and then takes up natural and artificial pollution of the earth. The major thrust of this article, however, is the author's contention that Japan is not pollution-infested and does not deserve the accusation of cutting production costs through savings in antipollution costs. He blames the mass media for intentionally exaggerating pollution reports, thus throwing the public into confusion, and argues that it is not correct to say that Japan has pollution problems because it has highly advanced industries on four small islands. He states that the Japanese people receive false impressions concerning pollution--impressions which contradict scientific findings. Citing figures, he claims that Japanese industry spends more money for pollution prevention than its Western counterparts, except Sweden.

In closing, he discusses the economic impact of antipollution measures.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Treatment of PVC Plant Effluent." CEER: Chemical Economy and Engineering Review

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-248

Date/Place of Publication: April 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 36-37 *Language:* English
Source Repository: LOC

Wastes from large-scale vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) plants cannot be incinerated or dumped into the ocean because they contain chlorine and would cause hazardous pollution of the atmosphere or sea water. Manufacturers have the problem of making the waste harmless and attempting to recover useful components. Several techniques are mentioned, together with the names of the companies using them.

Japan

Article/Source Title: Summaries of Japanese Press Reports, September 1972. U.S. Dept of State Airgram No. A-1090
Date/Place of Publication: 27 October 1972, Amembassy, Tokyo
Pages: 14 *Language:* English
Source Repository: LOC/FRD

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-249

Included in this Airgram are brief summaries of Japanese press reports on the subject of environment. Captions of these summaries: Japan Will Invite '77 UN Environment Conference Here; Environment Agency Budget Request for FY 1973; New Air Pollution Standard Proposed for Sulfur Oxides; Proposed Relief Fund for Air Pollution Victims; Tokyo Bay Almost Void of Marine Life; Two Methods Developed to Make PCB Harmless; Fifty PCB Substitutes to Undergo Government Check; Copper to be Designated as Soil Pollutant; New Pollution Dispute Arbitration System Initiated; Pollution Reduction Devices to be Required for Cars; Desulfurization Capacity to Double in 5 Years; and; Devices developed to Measure and Remove Heavy Metal Ions from Solution.

Netherlands

Article/Source Title: Public Authority Rijnmond
Date/Place of Publication: not given
Pages: 5 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-250

This paper describes the Rijnmond which is an elected organization with authority to plan for the area (Rotterdam), coordinate policies including environment and waste disposal, and to issue directives and recommendations. During the last five years Rijnmond has served as a link between research and policy, has done analyses for specific projects, and has taken measures particularly against air pollution. The paper goes on to discuss Rijnmond research projects: SO_2 concentration in the air; input-output studies; and broader studies.

Peoples Republic of China

Article/Source Title: SWB: Summary of World Broadcasts. Published by The British Broadcasting Corp. Second Series FE/W694
Date/Place of Publication: 11 October 1972, Caversham Park Reading
Pages: A5-6 *Language:* English
Source Repository: LOC/FRD

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-251

In Shanghai there is a mass movement to eradicate waste liquids, gases, solids, and to clean up air pollution. To date, particle abatement devices have been fited to 1500 chimneys. Plant meetings have been held and factory teams organized to help solve the problems. The light industry bureau has solved particle abatement problems affecting 78 chimneys in 66 factories at a cost of only 25,000 yuan. Some plants use the collected smoke particles containing carbon for heating purposes.

Despite Shanghai's rapid industrial development, the city has never been cleaner. Factories emitting harmful wastes have been moved to the outskirts. Data from 51 factories show that more than 80,000 tons of useful chemicals were recovered from effluents in 1971 and the total volume of effluent reduced by 26%. Factories are changing production methods to reduce harmful wastes and installations for treating industrial waste are being incorporated into new factory designs.

Peoples Republic of China

Article/Source Title: "Kwantung Uses Industrial Wastes, Reduces Pollution." Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Daily Report
Date/Place of Publication: 8 November 1972, Washington, D.C.
Page: D5 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-252

As a means of reducing pollution in Kwantung Province, industrial waste is being turned to good use on a large scale. Among the examples given: Waste gases from refineries are used in the manufacture of dry ice and calcium carbonate; bagasse is being used to make paper pulp for synthetic fibers and furfural, and; waste liquids from paper mills are turned into adhesives and fertilizer.

Many enterprises have established "three-in-one" groups consisting of workers, technicians and leading cadres to conduct scientific experiments concerning the utilization of waste material.

South Africa

Article/Source Title: Report on Pollution. The Planning Advisory Council of the Prime Minister
Date/Place of Publication: March 1972, Pretoria
Pages: 15 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-253

The report is an outline summary of an earlier Subsidiary Committee detailed report. It covers general environmental abuse and contamination, air pollution, water pollution (including oceans), noise pollution, and radiation pollution. Special attention is paid to legislation in each of these areas, either existing or needed. Characteristics and types of air and water pollution are outlined. The report concludes that effective application of existing legislation is the crux and recommends that environmental protection be entrusted to the Department of Planning.

Yugoslavia

Article/Source Title: "How Much Are We Really Threatened, and How Much Uninformed?" by N. Dzhurich and D. Radovich. Borba (Battle)
Date/Place of Publication: 2 July 1972, Belgrade
Page: 9 *Language:* Serbo-Croatian
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-254

This article, the second part of a round table discussion prompted by the Stockholm Conference, deals more specifically with the situation in Yugoslavia than did the first article. In Yugoslavia, there was no water purification control prior to the 1965 Water Law, which gives industries until 1975 to take care of this problem. At present, relatively few factories are equipped to do so (chemical industry, 21%; metallurgy, 29%; and paper and cellulose industry, 18%). The need for inspection and sanctions is stressed.

The Yugoslav government devotes 1.55 billion dinars per year to general environmental protections programs, but only 70 million dinars are allotted to water conservation research. At least two-thirds of the country has neither the technology nor materials needed to deal with pollution.

Other topics of the discussion include reforestation (of great importance in Serbia), the acute problem of pollution of land and water by herbicides and pesticides, and the recycling of industrial wastes. It is mentioned that there are 18 zones where air pollution is critical in the country. General pollution figures are given for Serbia.

Yugoslavia *Article/Source Title:* "For Clean Air, Swift Water, and Clear Sky" by N. Dzhurich and D. Radovich. Borba (Battle) *Code*_____
Date/Place of Publication: 30 June 1972, Belgrade *Control No.* SO-255
Page: 14 *Language:* Serbo-Croatian
Source Repository: EPA

The article is a transcription of a round table discussion, attended by many figures of Yugoslav government, education, and technology. The meeting was prompted by the Stockholm Conference. The panelists discussed first the early environmental protection groups started in Yugoslavia in 1948 (concerned mainly with erosion) and then the move made by the Serbian Academy of Science in 1963 to consider problems of the whole environment. It is the consensus that the Yugoslav Water Law (1965) is outdated.

Further conversations centered on existing groups, such as the Commission on Human Environment, which serves to coordinate whatever efforts are being made in this field. In Slovenia, there is a Commission for Air Pollution Prevention and a Society for Water Conservation. The possibility of establishing a national Ministry of Human Environment was mentioned.

-- *Article/Source Title:* World Health Organization Publications Catalogue: 1947-1971. Published by the World Health Organization *Code*_____
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Geneva, Switzerland *Control No.* SO-256
Pages: 5-121 *Language:* English
Source Repository: LOC

Mentioned in this annotated bibliography are publications pertaining to air pollution, a survey of existing legislation concerning protection against ionization radiation, operation and control of water treatment processes, waste stabilization ponds, surveys of legislation concerning water and air pollution, noise hazards and nuisances, problems in community waste management, pesticide residues, research into environment pollution, urban air pollution with particular reference to motor vehicles, and permissable levels of occupation exposure to airborne toxic substances.

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